HOME AND SOCIETY.

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

DRIVING AND RIDING TOURS-A HUNTING EPI-SODE-FAIR YACHTSWOMEN-THE FASHIONS OF THE DAY-MANY GOOD WAYS OF COOKING MUSHROOMS.

Driving tours are becoming popular in this country, and will probably be more and more so as people begin to realize how delightful such a leisjourney may be. In England people are trying riding tours, and find them even pleasanter than the driving; but of course this is possible only for the driving, the those who are accustomed to daily exercise in the saddle. The Duke of Norfolk has just finished such tour, undertaken with two unmarried sisters and his married sister and brother-in-law, the Earl and Countess of Loudoun. The party had a thoroughly happy time and were daunted by no amount of rain. They carried waterproof covert coats, and had made arrangements at various stages of their journey to have comfortable changes of attire in waiting. The number of Americans who keep themselves in training for the saddle are relatively few; but we do not despair of seeing riding expeditions becoming the fashion some day.

Now that all the fashionable world is playing golf, the sisters and the cousins and the aunts are all knitting the heavy, woollen, patterned stockings which are de rigueur for a man's correct golfing costume. A well-turned-out leg has the heavy stocking gartered below the knee, with knitted garters that go around the leg twice and hang below the "turn over part of the stocking in two tabs, each tab being finished with a short crocheted fringe. The stocking turns over the garter just be-low the cloth-buttoned "extension" of the knickerbockers, and the overlap reaches to the middle of the calf-a fortunate fashion, by-the-way, for thin as it gives almost any leg a fairly muscular Short gaiters are worn over the heavily spiked laced shoes, and the stockings are almost invariably knitted in patterns. Cotton yarn may be used in knitting the foot if the golfer dislikes the heat and the "feel" of wool.

"We were invited to S--- to hunt wild foxes," said a veteran member of the * * Hunt, "and like Caldecott's huntsmen we 'e'en had a rattlin' time'-although like them, too, we hunted and 'we hunted and othing did we find, except a terrier dog. And thereby hands a tale. On our way over to some covers where we had been promised capital sport we were jorging along the road in fine form, the bounds trotting leisurely and followed by the huntsman and the whippers-in. After them came the redcoats and a number of well-turned-out mounted men and women, ending with a long line of vehicles of every scription, from Mr, -- 's dashing four-in-hand to Farmer Smith's cart. It was a gallant sight and one that always sets my blood tingling and my pulses bounding, for there is nothing I love so well as a good run 'cross country-for whether it is after an anise scent or the wily fox himself, the riding

"Well, as I say, we were jogging along, when suddenly, without rhyme or reason, the hounds became excited, put their noses to the ground, gave tong joyously, and dashed into a gentleman's place, fol-lowed by the entire field, who little heeded the various notices to trespassers which warned intruders off the grounds. It was a short hunt, however, for the game proved to be a little terrier, who soudded to the house with ears and tail flying, but who, once near the shelter of his own domain, asserted the dignity of possession, and stood at bay barking wildly. Amid shouts of laughter the huntsman drew off his too zealous pack, and we went further to fare worse; for the wild foxes promised were a delusion and a snare. Either they were not there or the hounds failed to find them, so we ended up with a drag, after all. It was not until several days afterward that I learned the reason of the pack's sudden detour after Rags, the terrier. His mistress happened to be sitting next to me at a dinner and she thus explained the mystery: Her pet was addicted to low company in the stables, and became thereby afflicted with fleas. Her German maid, who had charge of his toilet, happened to see a bottle of aniseseed cordial, kept as a comforter of infantine aches and pains, and conceived the brilliant plan of anointing Rags to make the fleas 'yump out,' as she expressed it in Teu-tonic idiom. Promptly carrying her idea into execution, she rubbed him thoroughly with the liquid and put him out-of-doors to run off the scent. The inference was obvious-and the chasse an chien ex-

One of the growing fashions among people of leisure-the taking of an early cup of coffee-may sometimes be followed with profit even by those who are busy. As human beings grow old they sleep less and less and wake earlier the morning, and three or four hours of wakefulness with no support of nourishment are not particularly healthful to go through. Tea is not hot cocoa furnishes both food and drink and is digestible by most people. It is an excellent break in a three or four hour interval between waking and

Those who haven't at hand a convenient maid to bring the cocoa to the door can have it made the night before and can heat it in three minutes over a tiny alcohol lamp, which may stand in the dressing-room. If nicely made with fresh milk, the cocoa will "keep" perfectly overnight, and will be almost as good as if freshly made.

A lady who is rather curious about domestic statistics, and who is compiling a statement which she calls "where the money goes to"-that perennial cry of the distressed householder-asserts that every good-sized French range in New-York costs in repairs on an average six per cent per annum on "leaks" which are nover taken into consideration when probable expenses are computed.

The newspapers have given more or less attention this year to a subject which has suddenly, and it might be said unexpectedly, come into prominence. And yet, when woman is talked about morning. noon and night, for her ascendency in what might be called the masculine heavens, it is rather exbe called the masculine neavens, it is rather that this one particularly bright star should have shone so long with its brilliancy unnoticed. The subject of newspaper discussion referred to became lively when Mrs. Carnegle, the owner of a fine yacht, applied for admission and was admitted to the New-York Yacht Cub. Since then admitted to the New-York Yachi C.ib. Sales then
that has been the fashion for yacht clubs and for people
spending the summer at the sea to give yacht races
for women—"ladies" regattas," they are called, unfortunately. Or perhaps it would be better to say
that since that time the public has shown a lively
interest in what is by no means a new thing.

For many summers there have been wives, sisters and daughters who have "gone in for" yachting in the most wholesome and vigorous way. Per-haps if you saw a gathering of 100 women whose male relatives own and sail yachts, thirty-five of them could take the wheel of a sloop or a schooner, and show you some preity sailing in the Sound. As one yachtsman has put it: "Sailing a boat amounts chiefly to using common-sense, and when you get right down to the point, a woman can give a man cards and spades on common-sense— If she wants to. A woman is much quicker than a man to see the why and wherefore of a thing. She has fine perceptions, which are constantly on

that she is learning."

But, whether this yachtsman's point of view is well taken or not, every one who has had the opportunity to be much on a yacet with women will admit that they rapidly acquire nautical informatives's latest importation. For this last fashion of admit that they rapidly acquire nautical informa-tion, which is by no means, as cynics declare, superficial and valueless, or even worse than valueless.
It happened that on the very day that this subthe argument a triumphant conclusion for the Bayard of the party, and to make for the scoffer steadily and always very heavily. Yachts of a very considerable size were sating with a single jib, double-reefed, and with three reefs in the mainsome of them with the green water whiring and foaming in flashing swiftness over their rails; others even with their decks awash. Smaller boats scarce; carried canvas at all. One or two, with only the beads of their decks awash. Smaller boats scarce; or carried canvas at all. One or two, with only the carried canvas at all. One or two, with only the heads of their jibs up, scooted along with masts before the wind, seeming to shoot through

waves like arrows sent from a bow. It was distinctly a day when it was dangerous for a novice to be in any way responsible for the management or handling of a boat under sail. Only one familiar with wind, water and boats had any usiness to be on the sea and in charge of a boat. On that day when this yachting party was sailing

the yacht "for all she was worth," the men saw a little exhibition of seamanship which wrung from them cries of admiration. In a cathoat crossing the bay were three women, with no man abourd. The little boat, sa ling under a double reef, was running on one whee, as a landlubber might express it, two of the women perched high on the windward rad, the other clinging to the tiller, their hair blowling about their browned cheeks and their faces smiling with the keenest chippy. They handled their boat with the skill and produced a trained crew of a cup-ference, not snowing the sightest concern about the heavy blow, relishing the salt water that dashed upon them, and yet not displaying the foolsh recklesinest of some peaule who do not apparediate danger when his some. They werranning into Greenport, and they came on toward the escanboat pler there with a dash that was starting. Then the boat came swiftly about, starting up into the wind. One of the young women, moving quickly with nimble feet, han forward to lower the sail. It came down in a lifty, the boat edging in toward the pier. Another young woman, bearing out and ho ding to the backstays, passed a line defity abour, and they were in.

It was a pretty piece of work, it was done with the skill of past masters in an art. The men had watched it all with something approaching breathlessness.

"By George" cried the man who had daubted a

"By George" cried the man who had doubted a woman's ability to get more than a superficial knowledge of yachting, "those girs know a great dea more about sailing a boat than i de".

And they did; if seamanship, we'll directed and successful in a test, counted for anything. These were yachtsmen every inch, and yachtsmen knew it.

THE FASHIONS.

WHIMS OF THE MOMENT-SOME PA RISIAN COSTUMES.

Black chiffon-veiled bodices are all the rage at this demi-salson-a fashion, by-the-way, which is godsend to the impecunious ones, as any old silk waist may be made to look smart if covered over with the filmy material. A pretty way of arrang-



chest with a narrow heading, leaving the material of the bodice to show as a yoke; the back is ar ranged in the same way with fewer pleats, while under the arms the chiffon is cut to fit and hemmed on to the bodice without opening the scams.

The sleeves have the upper part also veiled with

fine pleated chiffon, leaving the forearm either bare or showing the close-fitting sleeve of slik. The neck and waist are finished with ribbon collar and



belt, fastened with four rosettes, two on either side of the neck in front, and two on either side of the front of the belt. A ribbon and rosette also finish

the chiffen sleeve at the elbow. A smart-looking dinner dress for any small func tion is a black gros grain skirt with huge short puff sleeves of the same material, the besides being a low cut "baby-waist" of white pleated chiffon, with broad black satin ribbon bretelles meeting at the



long, rather narrow canary yellow bows on the shoulders made of gros grain silk. A black satin Golf capes are an essential part of the autum country outfit. These are always worn bands of the same material, which pass over the shoulders and under the arm, and allow of the



milady is almost an exact counterpart of the old perficial and valueless, or even worse than valueless.

It happened that on the very day that this subject was up for discussion among some men on a
yacht last summer there came an incident to give
the argument. the argument a triumphant conclusion for the Bayard of the party, and to make for the scoffer a Waterioo. The yacht was then out at the end of Long Island, steaming for the harbor under the shore of Sheiter Island It was a day when the wind was blowing. There was no storm there were not stated in the state of the state of the state of the state of the arguments that are kilted at the waist and worn at that extremely unbecoming length just below the calf of the leg—a style which makes every woman that we have the state of the American woman have modified the unity imported English garments that are kilted at the waist and worn at that extremely unbecoming length just below the calf of the leg—a style which makes every woman have modified the unity imported English garments that are kilted at the waist and worn at that extremely unbecoming length just below the calf of the leg—a style which makes every woman have modified the unity imported English garments that are kilted at the waist and worn at that extremely unbecoming length just below the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day when the calf of the leg—a style which was a day wind was blowing. There was no storm, there were no look stumpy. The French women, recognizing this sudden, violent gusts, and there was no treachery in fact, have had the courage of their convictions, and wind or wave. The wind was just blowing, always wear their latest all fresco costume as short as a bathing dress, i. c., just below the knee, with long, well-fitting, buttoned leather galters, a fashion which, however becoming, will hardly find favor sail, and they started through the seas beautifully, over here. American women have compromised on

is a French model. It is in white satin. The skirt has a round train, rather short, without trimming. The bolice is prettly adjusted in front to the fig-ure, and is fastened at the left under a scarf of mousseline de soie, which is gathered up into choux on the bust, and falls in two long groups of accor-

the ceinture is also of the mousseline, cleverly draped, and fastened at the right under a bunch of orange blossoms. The arrangement of the bride's hair, as shown in the first cut, is particularly dainty and is easily copied. The sketch of the evening cress which follows the bridal costume represents one of the handsomest of the recent Parislan gowns. It is an exquisitely rich costume of bro-cade, velvet, and beautiful old lace. The skirt is of brocade. The bodies of velvet draped with lace of crepon, sink and lace.
Women are wearing laced shoes more than ever

Women are wearing laced shoes more than ever this season. A stylish and becoming shoe for light walking is a patent leather incest Blucher made exactly like a man's, with very pointed toes. For equatry wear what are culled "Adirondack gatters" are gother; that is a high-inced boot of russet "rawhide, with very heavy roles. For walking in town in all weathers, a line caffskin laced shoe is used, which is blackened and kept like a man's. Some ladies carry this find of imitating men's beinger to such an extent that they order their valuing boots from a man's shoemaker only, and abjure india rubbers entirely.

Hound disk plins are quite the thing now to wear in the centre of boos, and usually come in pairs. A lady who has had several pairs of the oblifashionel round sleeve-buttons lying useless in her lewel lox for years has had them recently made into brisoches, and as they were all handsome after their kind they make really valuable pins. Another idea for utilizing a bygone fashion is to have small velvet pincushions inserted in old napkin rings; they make exceedingly pretty tolicite cushions for scarfpins and the like.

HUNTING MUSHROOMS.

THIS YEAR'S AMPLE SUPPLY-DIREC-TIONS FOR COOKING THE LITTLE

The month of September is pre-eminently the season of the meadow mushroom, though in a warm open autumn it lifts its white head among the meadow grass throughout the greater part of October. The first weeks of September were so cool this season that the annual crop of mushrooms was considerably retarded, and they may now be found in abundance in all their haunts in our happen without any deliberate design in the selecfound in abundance in all town leading delight in the patter?

There is a peculiar delight in the patter?

Evon cannot well have a dramatic figure that is evon cannot well have a dramatic figure that is knowledge that the botanist possesses in common in what was passing on it. It is a correct principle with the poor German peacett and with the gray that a physician in a play must look like a phy purrel and other woodland creatures who seem to make this mistake. The meadow mushroom grows abundantly in open

ields that have been well fertilized by sheep or attle. Look for them at this season in well-cropped roximity to each other. The admirable flustration by W. Hamilton Gibson, in "Harper's Magazine" for August, give a clearer tilea of the difference be-ween these two than any description. The pink ill, however, is very easily recognized and is not be mistaken for any toadstool. It is the favorite market variety, in fact the only one offered for sale and raised in greenhouses. To be eaten in perfecn, however, the mushroom must be picked on its when the gills are a deep pink and it has not ye fully opened. The ragged pieces of the "vell" that ound the young "button" to the stem are then still anging to the edge of the cap and visible in a frill around the stem. But the mushroom-lover cannot afford to leave any specimen; even the fully decloped form, where the gills have turned dark and he creamy top has lost his purity of color, is not o be neglected, unless, perchance, it has already on pre-empted by the worm, the usual fate of the grown mushroom. If mushrooms are picked arly in the morning they are not as likely to have eti attacked by the worm. Where there is abun-nor, old specimens may as well be thrown astde-reserved for special saures. It was not an unnmon thing a few years ago to gather a fine bascet of pink-gill musino ms in oil Hariem mealews and lors and even unpaved streets, where goats and earlie had been allowed to wanter, though it is not hely that any one would meet any such good luck

mient to wander over considerable territory before her own vicinity. Once having found it, she may fresh collection at every visit during the sea if she has kept her secret well. In fact, a gr number of her acquaintances would lift up their noses and tell her they would not dare to cat much greenhouse as well as anywhere else, and that knowledge there is as necessary as in the meadow. mushrooms. Look through the sunny pasture lands in the vicinity of low pends and sluggish streams. where the clover grows dense and close to the sail, where the grass is rich and dark in color. The mushroom does not like a sandy soil. It sometimes grows in the same mendow as the purfish, but is much more likely to select a habitat by itself. You may go through several such mendows before find-ing its haunt. First make yourself fully acquainted mg its haunt. First make yourself fully acquainted with it from varieties in market—its white cap pink gill, thick stem, and its close, low growth—and you cannot mistake it. There are many varieties of edible fungi, but this is the one great variety which every intelligent housekeeper ought to know and ought to make use of. The American housekeeper needs to know more of mycology, but whether she recognizes the need or not is another question. The housekeeper of years hence will make full use of our edible fungi, and it remains to be seen how long she will lag behind her European elsters in this matter and retain her radiculous prejudice against things that grow wild and cost nothing. Having obtained the mealow mushroom, the true epicure cooks it in the simplest manner. It is either slewed with cream or simply in butter, broiled on tonst or added as flavoring to sauce or dreasing. It is not usually large enough for housing. For this purpose the broad open flats must be selected, so that the most usual as well as the most delicious method of cooking is stewed on toast. Wash them thoroughly, peel the caps and remove the stem. The average French cook unes the upper part of the stem chopped fine; the American throws it all away. The caps are left entire, unless they are broken open because there is a suspicion of worms. Some people think this is always necessary. Throw a two-quart measure of well-cleaned mushrooms in a porcelain-lined keitle. Add a heaping tablespoonful of sweet butter, a liberal teappeard of said and a good dash of white perper, remembering that mushrooms are like meat, and require to be much more highly seasoned than any vegetable. Let the mushrooms gradually summer. They will soon be covered with their own juice. Add the juice of half a lemon and let them cook for ten minutes and no longer after they begin to boil. Just before taking them up put in a teaspoonful of finely minced parsey, if you wish, the mushrooms. Have four sidees of thin toast, delicately browned, on a hot plater and pour the mu with it from varieties in market its white cap, pink gill, thick stem, and its close, low growth—and

simple butter or a few drops of lemon fuice and butter.

There has been an exceptional crop of mushrooms on Long Island. In meadow and on tennis lawn, in the flower garden and on the arid hillside, they silently and suddenly cropped out in a night, bursting through the wet ground with such force apparently that they carried the earth or sand with them on their umbrella-like bucks a strange phenomenon that would be interesting to watch if one could tell when and where they proposed emerging. In this recent rough of pienty every one, like the Israelites of old, "gathered the food sent from Heaven every morning," and mushrooms, and the different ways of cooking them, became the topics of the hour. Mrs. Z.—s French chef was in his glory, and he "evolved" several new methods of preparing this decleues thing, a couple of which may prove interesting.

"evolved" several new methods of preparing this delicious thing, a couple of which may prove interesting.

A bisque soup of fresh mushrooms was voted a great success, and was made as follows: Peel and clean two quarts of mushrooms, sould them thoroughly in saited water, then chop them up, adding the juice of half a lemon, When chopped line put them in a deep saucepan, with enough butter to moisten them, and stir with a woolen spoon on the fire for five minutes. Moisten with a ladicful of good white sauce and add two pains of cream. Stir for five minutes longer, rub the purfe through a "nammy," and dilute with rice horth to the consistency of cream.

The other dish was stuffed mushrooms, and this was the recipe. Select the largest and most perfect mushrooms from the basket, three for each person. Peel them very carefully, remove the gills, and soak in salted water. The rest of the mushrooms also peel and soak and then chop fine; add a haniful of chopped parsley, and put in a stewpan with two ounces of scraped fat bacon and an equal proportion of ham. Fry for five minutes, and fill each large mushroom with this preparation. Shake some bread crumbs over them, place them in a saucepan thickly spread with butter, and put them in the oven for a quarter of an hour. Then place them neatty in a dish, and pour mushroom grave

MR. MANSFIELD'S MEN.

WHAT CHARACTERS HE THINKS WORTH POR-TRAVING AND HOW HE STRIVES TO

THE ACTOR TALKS ABOUT HIS ART.

PORTRAY THEM. The subject of an actor's identification of himself with the character which he is playing is always a fascinating one to the uninitiated. To the initiated, it is perhaps even more fracinating. No American actor now prominently before the public has gained a more distinct fame by the accurac and wide diversity of his characterizations than Hichard Mansfield. He is just now playing a number of his most admired parts in New-York, and has plans for the early production of some new historical plays. Believing, for these reasons that his views on the subject of the method and scope

of stage impersonation would be of interest, a re-porter asked Mr. Mansfield the other day to ex-

press some of them for the benefit of Tribune read-

ers. With this request he readily compiled.
"It is altogether a mistake," said Mr. Mannfield,
"for any one to brache that I am looking espectally for eccentric characters—that is to say, characters that are marked by peculiarities that are not in the wholesome line of nature. While I believe that I am quick to see the possibilities in a type, for the purposes of the stage, I want to find in it elevation of character or some kind of eseful impressiveness that counts with an au-lien What does any one want to see 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde' for? Is it merely because of my skill in the transformation? Is it because the interest atnormal one? It is because the whole story became far more impressive when it reached the stage, I seek characters of value for my stage

uses, that is all," "Yet many of your characters have the most

thar outdoor pleasure, not even by nutting. It re-pures a certain amount of meadow lore, the same up of commonplaces there would be little interest steian and not like a lawyer or a racetrack gamble find the haunts of the mushroom by instinct. Noth- and vice versa; I mean in those outer physical deing is pretier than the triskiness of the little gray notements, tricks and habits that go to distinguish squirrel, who has left his wainut and chesinut trees each tribe. His drees is usually a matter of course. for a time for a meal in the upsadows on pink and In real life there may be variation in appearance, white mushrooms. He never mistakes the deadly Peculiarities that are not generic should be exwhite-gliled amanita for the pink-gilled agarisus aminest very carefully before being admitted to a campestus any more than does the skilled botanist. share in the actor's representation. The use of any Indeed, it would be a very stupid person who could | oldity that counts for some intelligent purpose is thoroughly good art-the best.

"Now in Captain Buntschil there are absolutely no peculiarities that could be called personal. His is a very definite character, no lack of strength in it, he is a sound, wholesome fellow, normal in every way. The art of the actor who knows his art is make pliable his voice, to centrol his walk, to guard against any form of expression or any customary movement that will put into conflict the public's ideas of him and of the character that he is trying to convey. To portray cocentricities if they belong to the character is his business as a matter of

"How do you apply these principles, Mr. Mans field, to historical characters, to such a character, for example, as Dean Swift, which it is understood you have an intention of playing."

"You touch there," Mr. Mansfield replied, "en

what I regard as one of the most legitimate objects of the stage. It is not my conception of the func-tion of the stage and of actors that all their powers should be confined to things of to-day, the pectrayal of society as it exists is perfectly proper, and the particular line. My object is to give great variety stler or Du

of preducing some play with Napsdeon as the central flaure. What is your view of the dramatic possibilities of his character?

"Naposon is a character that stands apart. His is the strongest individuality in all history. Finitarch has made Caesar stand out very distinctly describing even how he used to part his har with his finger. He round be preduced on the stage with many little traits that I hardly believe have been attempted. Of course, it is not always in the nature of the case that minute reproduction is required, but in other cases it is an essential part of the object in hand. Napsdeon, as he has been represented usually, has been necessarily the general blea of the min. Because he has been used for the eye mainly, it is rather the picture than the man that has been given. Of course, the popular idea must have been given by the preserved, but there has been a great rush of literature, memoirs and the like, within a coinparatively short period of time, throwing new light on the character of the man. There has been a tremendous revival of interest in him. He is one of the few figures in history perhaps the only one that I should care to risk in a play of small action. His commanding personality is fascinating. I think that a stage study of the man in the light of recent developments would be most interesting."

"Have you any thought of devoting yourself entirely or chiefly to the production of historical plays and characters?"

"If I should attempt to give a number of new historical studies, it would not be because I wished to confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such line. The domain of the confine myself to any such

AN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

THE RULERS OF GERMANY AND THEIR CHILDREN. his family, given herewith, is a very attractive one.

headed, short-frocked Princess Victoria Louise is only two, and a very bright and dainty baby she is. The latest picture of the German Emperor and the figure and a charming walk. She was almost too slender last year after going through a course



Crown Prince is now twelve years old, and the Princes Eitel-Pritz, Adaloert, August-Wilhelm, Oscar and Joachim are respectively eleven, ten, her health is excellent. She is one of the pleasantest of companions, as all her little sons devouting hold, and her quick sense of humor, her warm heart hold, and her quick sense of humor, her level option. of companions, as all her little sons devoutly

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the drama is large, and it is proper that the stage should appropriate all that it has a right to. Make a good play of an historic figure and he lives all the more comfortably in history. We see him, we do not merely read about him. I love to see Peg Woffington and Garrick before the footlights again, and when they get there they should be well acted, in the name of all conscience. And the closer the actor gets to the real man, to his traits, mental and physical, to his peculiarities and idiosyncrasies the better."

THE LOBSTER SUPPLY SHORT.

WHY THERE IS A SCARCITY IN THE MARKET-EF-FORTS FOR ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

"Lobsters are still scarce," said President L. D. Huntington of the New-York State Game and Fisheries Commission, to a Tribune reporter the other day, "and the annual catch continues to diminish. The supply from Long Island Sound especially is very much smaller than in former longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the longer looked upon by the longer looked upon by the ong and unusually heavy storm that came on in the early part of that month and lasted about three weeks spoiled the business. Very few lobsters could be taken, and they were sold at retail for 20 cents a pound. In June conditions were more favorable. The catch increased and the price went lawn to 12 cents a pound, which made them cheap food. Now they are from 15 to 16 cents a pound. Lobsters are palatable, but at 20 cents a pound they are dear, for, there being so much shell and waste, the edible part, at that price, would cost about 50 ents a pound.

"There are reveral causes for the scarcity of lobsters. The annual overcatch has been great for many years. Egg-bearing lobsters have been caught both in season and out of season, so that they have had but little chance to spawn. Then there is the immense canning business carried on in Newfoundland, Maine and Massachusetts. Another cause for the searcity is that by means of the modern refrigerator railroad cars lobsters are now distributed ote inland towns where they were never The destruction of 'fry' een till recent years. buby lobsters) by other fish, and by the 'fry' eating one another, is also a cause for the searcity. Still another, and a great cause, is the catching and smoogling into market of young lobsters which are under the size prescribed by law.

"Yes, I believe there are remedies by which the

present increasing deficiency in the supply could e overcome. In the first place, our law in this State is not stringent enough. But full compliance with the law, even such as it is, would greatly im-prove the supply of legally marketable lobsters in a

few years.

Arthefal hatching is getting to be a powerful agent for increasing the supply of lobsters. It is a slow and risky process, but it has been proved to be effective both here and elsewhere. At the State hatchers, Cold Spring Harbor, L. L., we were very unsuccessful, having placed 1,500,000 eggs, of which only 177,000 were hatched and the fry' planted. Although we placed fewer eggs this year, we were more successful, having hatched and planted nearly 150,000 fry. The 'fry' when planted were very small averaging less than one-half inch in length, but they are perfect little cannibals, and eat one aches up at a great rate.

GRAND-DUKES IN DISFAVOR

MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY WHO WOULD FEEL LIT-TLE REGRET AT THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

Probably the course of the disease which is afficeing the Czar is watched by no persons with so much interest as those members of his house who, for one reason or other, have incurred his displeasure. Some of them who are living in banishment hope to be able to return to St. Petersburg in the case of his death and the accession of a younger and less rigorous man. His Majesty has always been a strict disciplinarian, and has declined to forgive the shortcomings of his relatives. Many of them are no heave many sighs at his death.

The greatest sufferer at the hands of His Majesty -for which he himself, however, is to blame-is the eldest son of the late Grand-duke Constantine Nikolajevitch, the Grand-duke Nicholas Constan-tinovitch, who, depoved from all his offices and shorn of all his dignitles, lives as an exile in Turkestan. In his early youth he was guilty of the theft of jewels and holy relics which he gave to a woman-of American origin-and was banished by his uncle, the late Emperor Alexander II. After the latter's death he returned unexpectedly to SL Petersburg, and demanded that his cousin-the present Czar-reinstate him in all his rights and privileges. When His Majesty declined to consider this he threw himself in the arms of Nihillsm, and became an ardent propagandist against Imperialism. The Czar had him arrested, and he was imprisoned for a time, it is supposed, in the dark and dreary Schluesselburg, but later was sent to the far East, where he lives the life of a simple country gentle-man, under the strictest supervision.

The Grand-duke, at the time of his return to St. Petersburg, gave the present Emperor several unpleasant quarters of an hour by his pretensions to the Crown, the right to which he assumed for the following reasons:

According to the laws of the Russian Imperial family the eldest son of the Czar is the heir to the throne (the Czarewitch), Alexander II was not born as son of the Czar, but while his father was still the Grand-duke Nicholas. The Grand-duke Constantine, however, second son of the Grand-duke Nicholas, was born after the latter had become Czar, and thus, literally speaking, was the eldest son of the Czar. Therefore, it was argued by the banished Grand-duke, after the death of Emperor Nicholas, the real heir to the throne was the Grandduke Constantine, and he-Nicholas Constantino vitch-as his eldest son, was the rightful heir to the Crown. This influenced Alexander II, however, to introduce a new rule or law, providing that at each accession the oath of allegiance was to be given, not only to the new ruler, but also to his suc

Another Grand-duke who is in disfavor with the Czar is the Grand-duke Michael Michaelovitch, son

try. The 'fry' when planted were very averaging less than one-half inch in length of a perfect little cannibals, and est one of the control o

A BUSINESS BAROMETER. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

"Postal revenues are unloubtedly the best kind of a business barometer," said Dr. W. K. Davis, United States postage-stamp agent, at the Arlington. "Well, Uncle Sam's late traffic in stamps clearly indicates a business renaissance. Three weeks ago 35,000,000 stamps were ordered of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Two weeks ago the public demand increased to 55,000,000, and last week 69,000,000 were issued by the bureau. This clearly shows that the times are improving fast. It is but just to state that the experiment of manufacturing postage stamps at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving has been a marked success. In the perfection of engraving and the finish of the stamp the workmanship is all that could be desired, and it does not matter how heavy the public demand is, the facilities for supplying it are fully adequate."

THE FLAVOR OF WILD POTATOES. From The Lewiston Journal.

From The Lewiston Journal.

A gentleman who claims to know declares there is a flavor in the potatoes that are raised in the clearings in the Maine backwoods not to be found in those growing in the open regions. It is to him like the wild flavor of venison as compared with tame meats. Whether from the frost-laden fragrance of the atmosphere or from the new soil the quality comes, he knows not, but he thinks as much of getting his wild potatoes when he goes a hunting as his game; and he hopes the Legislature will put no close time on them.

SELECTING AN ALIAS.

From The Washington Post.

"In assuming an alias, Captain Henry W. Howgute did just what nearly all criminals who take new names do," remarked an old detective to a "Post" man yesterday, 'that is, used a part of his own name. 'Harry Williams,' the newspapers say, was the name he assumed in New-York. When a man has to take an alias, he must have a name which will come quickly to his tongue until he becomes familiar with it. So he uses his middle name, or a name similar to his Christian name, or sticks to his title in some way, in almost every case. Sometimes he will use his wife's maiden name, or his mother's maiden name. Many a crook has been caught by this." From The Washington Post.

ALREADY TAXED.

"He was a beautiful little dog," said the doing her best to offer sympathy. "It must real hereavement to have to lose him. Can't-you take his remains to the taxiformist's" "I think," said Mrs. Gofrequent, with a burst of tears "we has already paid the sax him." From The Chicago Tribune.